Anderson, S. C., Mail
February 19, 1941

Child Geniuses Come From Masses

By MARJORIE VAN DE WATER
Science Service Psychology Writer

WASHINGTON.—Wealthy classes do not produce the majority of geniuses. Much larger numbers of gifted children could be found in the slums and teeming tenements if society would only look for them there, Prof. Paul A. Witty, of Northwestern University, believes.

Search of census figures has already revealed to investigators, he says, that if all gifted children were found, the majority would come from the ranks of skilled, semi-skilled and unskilled laborers—the masses. They would not be the sons and daughters of professional men and the rich.

This is not, he explained, because the masses are superior to the high economic classes in intelligence, but simply because there are so many more of them.

Recent tests of the children of different races confirm the findings of anthropologists that claims are groundless that "one race, one nation or one class has any God-given right to rule."

Prof. Witty with Dr. Martin D. Jenkins has studied 103 very bright Negro children with IQ above 120, who were selected from about 8,000 Negro children in Chicago. They found 29 in the "genius" class with IQ's above 140 (100 is normal). One girl has the extremely remarkable IQ of 200.

High intelligence as shown by the IQ tests is not, however, sufficient as an indication of genius in your child, he warned. "Giftedness," he said, "can be estimated only by observation of behavior.

"The child whose performance is consistently remarkable in any potentially valuable area might well be considered gifted; he should be given the opportunity which his attainment demands for nurture and continuous growth, but his development should not be predicted nor his future attainment prescribed except as increased growth necessitates adaptations and changes."

Anderson, S. C., Independent Tri-

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Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

SCIENTIST DISCLOSES RACE GENIUS

NEW YORK—(NNS)—The results of a scientific research recently conducted in the field of human personality, as revealed by the New Republic magazine, shows a magnificent wealth of Negro talent and genius in this country.

Bruce Briven, a white writer, found from two surveys made of 8,000 Chicago Negro school children, picked at random, that 129 were intelligent enough to qualify as 'geniuses' and that one ranged with the highest intelligence rating of great men of the past (Mill, Goethe, Newton)"

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Finds Negroes Can Match Any Group In Tests

Socio-Economic Status Found Chief Factor

INSTITUTE, West Va.—(SNS)—Intelligence among Negro students is directly related to socio-economic status, a survey announced by West Virginia State College revealed Monday.

This substantiates, according to Dr. Herman G. Canady, conductor of the father, family income, groups in test performance.

Dr. Canady, head of the psychology department at West Virginia State College and a recent recipient of the Ph.D. Degree from Northwestern University, studied the students who entered the college, and found that the position of the faher, family income, geographical location, community standards, size of family and family culture all have definite effects on the scores made by students on intelligence tests.

He divided the 997 students studied into three groups, according to social and economic backgrounds and found that the highest grades went to the group with the highest family backgrounds. Correlations were found for the other factors studied.

These findings, according to Dr. Canady, parallel similar findings among white students, and indicate that the low standards of living of Negroes, due to limited opportunities, is the cause for Negro-white difference in test standing and continued inferiority in educational work for a large number of Negro students.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Says Negroes Hear As Well As See Better Than Whites

MYRTLE BEACH, S. C.—(ANP)—Negroes not only have better eyesight at night than whites but their hearing also is superior according to Lt. Col. Riley E. McGarraugh, commanding officer of the 77th coast artillery commenting on the fine target records of Negro anti-aircraft regiments at the Windy Hill range near here.

The anti-aircraft target practice, held through Friday, was the first shooting of this type by colored troops anywhere in the country, he said.

The 76th and 77th regiments commanded by white officers, were organized a year ago as the first anti-aircraft units in the nation.

For practice, an airplane flies over the ocean, trailing 2,000 feet behind it a huge sleeve target of unbleached canvas. Three inch guns fire at this target.

58-1941

MENTAL

Times-Picayune
New Orleans, La.

WALLACE BRANDS IDEA OF SUPERIOR RACE AS ABSURD

MAR 26 1941

(Science Service)

Washington, Mar. 25.—"There si no room in the Western Hemisphere for any notions about raciial superiority."

This counterchallenge is thrown into the faces of "new order" race dogmatists by Henry A. Wallace, vice-president of the United States, in the midst of the biological and economic discussions that occupy his last annual report as secretary of agriculture. Speaking with the authority of his first-hand knowledge of genetics, which had gained him repute as a scientist before he ever entered public life, he lashes unsparingly at doctrines that would rearrange the world on a master-and-slave basis.

"Theories of racial superiority and racial inferiority have no scientific basis. Certain nations may be very different by training from other nations; by inheritance they are probably little different.

"Millions living in Germany are different from us chiefly because of an indoctrination systematically instilled into them from early youth. They have had more training in hard work, in giving their all to the fatherland, and in submission to economic and military rule. Many of them believe war is holy and think the achievement of German domination justifies any means. But if numerous American children had been adopted into German families 20 years ago, they would be just the same. They would be indistinguishable from native-born Germans.

"Probably any favorably located race can develop a civilization. The Indians of Latin America did so. Civilizations of long ago in Africa, China, Japan, and India were not inferior in many respects to those of today. In this hemisphere, broadly speaking, we have democratic types of civilization, and they rest on a genetic basis."

In the report, much emphasis is placed on the necessity for adjusting American agricultural production to the existing market. Prewar measures taken by practically all the nations anticipating the outbreak of hostilities had sharply diminished our old export markets, especially for wheat, cotton and tobacco, and the events of the war have cut still further into possible outlets for those crops. On the other hand, home markets for such things as meats, dairy products, fruits and vegetables are steadily improving.

In the presence of this situation, Mr. Wallace points out, "growing unneeded crops is sheer waste of labor, of capital, and of soil, even if temporarily the production can go into storage under government loans. It is a drain on resources that would otherwise be available for national defense."

MAR 26 1941

Better trade relations with other Western Hemisphere nations are recommended in the report. Obviously, the United States cannot import from South America commodities of which it already has surpluses, like Argentine wheat or Brazilian cotton; for these, joint effort in seeking sales outlets would seem to promise more satisfactory results. In the meantime, there is plenty of room in United States markets for a whole array of products whose very names suggest the exotic: Abaca, cinchona, kapok, rotenone, tea, cocoa, camphor, rubber, tropical hardwoods. Most of the North American demand for these things is now supplied from the Old World tropics; and even so; that demand should be capable of considerable further growth.

SCIENTIST DISCLOSES RACE GENIUS

NEW YORK—(NNS)—The results of a scientific research recently conducted in the field of human personality, as revealed by the New Republic magazine, shows a magnificent wealth of Negro talent and genius in this country.

Bruce Briven, a white writer, found from two surveys made of 8,000 Negro school children, picked at random, that 2% were intelligent enough to qualify as 'geniuses' and that one ranged with the highest intelligence rating of great men of the past (Mill, Goethe, Newton)"

Savannah Journal

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

PSYCHOLOGIST WRITES STUDY ON NEW TESTS

Experiments Prove No Racial Characteristics Are Found

By HERMAN G. CANADY

Note: Herman G. Canady is professor of psychology at West Virginia State college and chairman of the Department of Psychology of the American [illegible] Association. He has a Ph.D. in psychology from Northwestern and specializes in racial psychology.

The problem of psychological differences between Negroes and whites has always been one of keen interest to the psychologist. At present, however, it is receiving a practical application and political significance which make it more than an academic question. Outworn and forgotten racial theories are being revived in an attempt to rationalize political, economic and social actions and policies.

For example, the results of intelligence and mechanical aptitude testing are being used for the purpose of denying Negroes a wider scope of employment in our defense program. Several industries, e.g., aircraft plants, have refused to employ Negroes either because "they are not as intelligent as whites," or they "lack mechanical aptitude," or both. Since these practical applications are being justified in the name of science, it is especially important that Negro leaders know with some precision the findings of scientists who have worked in this field.

Studies Have Been Made

A large number of studies involving the administration of mental and mechanical aptitude tests to Negroes and whites have been made since the development of the testing technique. In most of these studies, the test standing of Negroes have suffered in comparison with whites because of their poorer social environment which consists of such factors as schooling, socio-economic level of the home, opportunity, segregation, discrimination, and community influences. Together these conditions constitute a serious handicap in making scores on our current intelligence and mechanical aptitude tests.

However, when sufficient allowances have been made for these serious handicaps, tests do not show a reliable difference between Negroes and whites in these abilities. In certain localities, the Negro youth's performance shows no inferiority to that of the white youth. The recognition of this aspect of the problem was first brought to light by the Army testers, who found Negro recruits from the North, not only far superior to Negroes from the South but in several cases actually superior as a group to the whites from a number of Southern states.

JUN 7 1941

Test Guage Ability

Contrary to popular opinion, tests measure, not native capacity, but ability as developed by environment and education. A low score does not indicate defective stock or irremovalbe racial handicaps, but chiefly lack of opportunity and training. Hence the folly of the present talk about Negroes lacking mechanical aptitude or being innately inferior to whites.

This is pernicious propaganda and represents the sort of campaign Hitler carried on against the Jews in Germany to get their jobs and wealth for his followers. Race, nationality, nor color determine ability and all judgments based upon such artifices cannot be trusted in the treatment of human beings.

It is true that the early authorities in the field of testing expressed the opinion that their tests were **true** measures of native intelligence or aptitude relatively free from the distrubing influences of education and environment. In recent years, however, more work has been done on the tests themselves and the conviction has steadily grown that the early opinion was an exaggeration, and that the conditions of the environment cannot be ignored in any interpretation of test results, especially in Negro-white comparative studies.

Psychologists Protest

Recently a group of white psychologists prepared a protest against the "non-scientific interpretations" of racial psychology which "Fascists are using to justify persecution" of minority groups. The protest was prepared by psychologists who are specialists on racial psychology and was issued officially by the Council of the Society for the Psychological Study of Social Issues. It reads, in part, as follows:

"In the experiments which psychologists have made upon different peoples, no characteristic, inherent psychological differences, which fundamentally distinguish so-called races have been disclosed . . There is no evidence of an inborn Jewish or German, or Italian mentality. Furthermore, there is no indication that the members of any group are rendered incapable by their biological heredity of completely acquiring the culture of the community in which they live. This is true not only of the Jews in Germany, but also of groups that actually are physically different from one another."

At the 1938 meeting of the American Anthropoligical Association, a resolution was unanimously adopted. in part as follows:

"Antnropology provides no scientific basis for discrimination against any people on the ground of racial inferiority, religious affiliation, or linguistic heritage."

The position of American anthropology and white specialists in racial psychology is thus clearly stated. [illegible] that psychologists have not ascertained whether differences in mental or mechanical ability exist among the races of man. More specifically, the position would be that it is at present wholly unknown whether there are differences in intelligence or mechanical aptitude as related to race.

JUN 7 1941

Negroes Set Apart

However, slavery, segregation, discrimination and three centuries of anti-Negro prapaganda through every avenue of information has set Negroes apart from their white compatriots and given them certain psychological and sociological problems and group characteristics not possessed by the surrounding whites.

Thus, the only conclusion that can be drawn at this time from the mass of available data is that there is no adequate scientific proof of fundamental Negro-white differences in intelligence or mechanical aptitude, and that those differences which are found are due to lack of opportunity, training, and other environmental factors. There is no reason, therefore, to treat Negroes and whites different because they differ in skin color.

JUN 7 1941

There [illegible] justification for denying a Negro a job because he is a Negro. No one has been able to demonstrate that ability is correlated with skin color or head shape or any other characteristic used to classify races. A man must be judged as an individual, not as a member of a group. Incidentally, democracy revolves around the individual, for it is his rights, property, and civil liberties that the American way of life seeks to protect and defend.

Commercial Appeal
Memphis, Tennessee

Sage Debunked Aryan Superman Myth Years Ago

MAR 23 1941

Native German Sees Need Only For Confidence In America

By The United Press

HONORED by imperialistic Germany and reviled by Nazi Germany, Dr. Franz Boas, venerable anthropologist now in retirement, considers the idea of a superior race "Nordic nonsense." And he goes still further to insist that there is no such thing as a race."

A debunker of the "blond superman," Dr. Boas' books were among the first consigned to the bonfire when the Nazis assumed power in Germany in 1933. When he retired from Columbia University after four decades as professor of anthropology, he fired a parting shot at the Nazis. He declared the world was sick and that "Germany is the sickest of all."

MAR 23 1941

Forecast War

On that same day—June 30, 1936, Dr. Boas uttered these prophetic words: "If things keep going the way they have been we will not escape another war."

The great anthropologist came to America in 1893 to attend the Chicago World's Fair and remained. He taught at Columbia for 41 years.

Dr. Boas was born in Minden, Westphalia, Germany, on July 9, 1858. He was a graduate of old Heidelburg, Bonn and Kiel. He won his Ph.D. from Kiel for a study on the nature of the color of water. In those days he was a physicist and it was not until he went to Baffins Land in 1883-4 that he became associated with anthropology.

MAR 23 1941

While in the frozen North, Dr. Boas became so interested in the Eskimos that he decided to study them. That was his first field work in anthropology. During the half century that followed he visited many lands and studied many races. His broad thesis was that environment and cultural conditions produce extensive changes in peoples. Thus he placed environment above heredity in determining racial characteristics.

Race Only "Environment"

"What we know as a 'race,'" he once declared, "is largely a matter of environment. There is no such thing as 'pure' race. All European races are mixtures of many stocks, particularly so wherever there is a large group. Germany is one of the most mixed stocks in Europe, and it is pure nonsense to speak of a 'Germanic race.'"

Distinguished scientists, artists writers, clergymen and leaders in education honored Dr. Boas at a testimonial dinner on March 12. Addressing that gathering, he said:

"The greatest danger that threatens us is the lack of confidence in the mass of our people."

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsbourgh, Pa.

Editor Explodes Race Theory Of Inequality

APR 19 1941

ROGERSVILLE, Tenn., Apr. 17 —Thomas A. Edison and George George W. Carver made contributions to science that proved equally as important in the world's progress; the color of their skins and texture of their hair was diametrically the opposite, but to compare the accomplishments of the two men based upon their phenominal scientific discoveries, one not knowing the racial characteristics of both could could not determine their racial affiliation, was emphasized in an address delivered by Attorney Webster L. Porter, editor of the East Tennessee News, before the Swift Memorial College Forum on Tuesday evening.

The Monthly Session of the Forum Club selected for consideration, "Is there a fundamental difference between the Negro and Caucasian Races." Mrs. I. W. Wynn is sponsor and originator of the Forum Club.

APR 19 1941

"Negroes offered the same advantages as whites and operating under the same environment not only exhibit mentality and development equal to the whites, but in many instances members of the minority racial group excel in contests of various kinds where white students are their competitors," Attorney Porter declared, as he urged the large student body to toss aside the inferiority complex existent among Negroes in far too many instances, if they are to take their place along with other progressive peoples of the world.

58-1941

Washington Post
Washington, D. C.

Skull Work

Well, Dr. Ales Hrdlicka, the famous curator of physical anthropology at the Smithsonian Institution, has been busy with his callipers again. This time he has been measuring the skulls of his fellow members of the National Academy of Sciences, brainy fellows all. From the data thus collected Dr. Hrdlicka finds that those who pronounce the word "highbrow" with a somewhat scornful inflection may be tactless but not necessarily unjust.

JAN 28 1941

In other words, a vertical forehead is now no guarantee of grade A quality in the stuff behind it. Indeed, the big league brains of the national academicians Dr. Hrdlicka discovered were more often than not encased in big, broad skulls decorated outside with dark or darkish hair. Instances of distinctively blond hair were exceedingly rare among them and instances of red hair altogether missing. However, Dr. Hrdlicka drew no rash conclusions, and admitted that there may be other intellectual fields in which the achievements of redheads are as conspicuous as the hair itself.

Anyhow, this seems to dispose for the time being of the once widely prevalent notion that only those blessed by birth and biologic antecedents with dolichocephalic domes and tow-colored locks could ever hope to amount to anything. The natural right of long-headed blonds to lord it over mezzocephalic and brachicephalic people was accepted by many in the first-named category as virtually axiomatic. As most of our readers know, this doctrine is *de fide* in Nazi Germany.

Of course, if the Nazis are defeated, this theory so industriously promoted by Gobineau, Chamberlain and Madison Grant and Lothrop Stoddard will probably be discarded for the next few hundred years. But if the Nazis win, the theory will be unaffected, we fear, by anything Dr. Hrdlicka may discover against it. All we can say, then, is that if the Nazis are forcibly converted from the fallacy, we hope that the brachycephalic boys won't get it into their big, broad heads that they have a mission to rule the world.

JAN 28 1941

Time
Chicago, Illinois

Cateyes

Negroes can see at night far better than white men. This "startling find" has been reported by two scientists at Fort Bragg, N.C.

JUN 30 1941

In the past month, Drs. Harry Reginald DeSilva of Yale and Walter Richard Miles of the National Research Council have tested over 4,000 men for Army truck-driving jobs. After noticing that the Negroes seemed to have a keener night vision, Dr. Miles picked at random seven white and eight Negro soldiers, lined them up in a field on a dark night. Then he walked to a point 100 feet away, held up a stick with a square of white cardboard on each end. The soldiers were asked whether the stick was horizontal or vertical.

Every Negro could tell; but nary a one of the whites—most of them had to get within 50 feet of the stick before they could make it out. Said Dr. DeSilva: "We never even suspected this phenomenon before. . . . This may lead us to conclusions never before dreamed of. It may result in changes in our military setup on land, sea, and in the air."*

JUN 30 1941

If Dr. Miles' findings are confirmed, it may well be that George VI had better recruit some of his Negro subjects to operate his night fighters over Britain.

* At present Negro recruits are segregated; they are completely barred from the Marine Corps, and from the Navy except as servants. There is to be one Negro air squadron.

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

Color Of Skin Determines Status In Society, Say Research Scholars

APR 12 1941

The light-skinned Negro gets the best "breaks" . . . the brown-skin Negro is the happiest . . . the "white" Negro is under a constant nervous strain . . . and the dark Negro has the hardest way to go.

All that is included in findings made and published in a sociological review called Color and Human Nature, a study prepared for the American Youth Commission after a survey of Negro Youth in Chicago.

APR 12 1941

Color of Negroes, according to the study, is the most important factor in the structure of Negro character and society.

The authors of Color and Human Nature are: W. Lloyd Warner, University of Chicago professor; Walter A. Adams, recently psychiatric specialist at Provident hospital and Buford H. Junker, research scholar. The book, published by the American Council On Education, contains 296 pages and is priced at $2.25.

Color is the most important single element that determines "for better or for worse" the development of Negro character—color as a badge of racial separateness and color gradation as a basis for rise or fall in the Negro social hierarchy.

With this thesis, developed from the results of 800 case studies in the seven-mile "Black Belt" of Chicago, where more than 200,000 Negroes live, the authors of Color and Human Nature, last of the regional Negro personality development studies conducted for the American Youth Commission, examine the structure of that social hierarchy and its effect upon the youth who must contend not only with racial minority status but with color lines within their own group.

Appearance Emphasized

"In American society generally, considerable emphasis is placed upon personal appearance in connection with getting ahead in the world," the authors say. "Not only are the women urged to make themselves attractive but even the men are under pressure to 'spruce up.' Advertisements connecting vocational and social success or failure with sparkling teeth or sloppy socks, new shoes or baldness, are not at all unusual . . . "A society such as ours underlines the general human desire to look well . . . What is true of American society as a whole is no less true of life in the Negro community of Chicago."

Negro youth finds better opportunity for economic and social advancement if his color is light, but his race will keep him under surveillance for signs or race desertion. He must learn to get along with Negroes of his own class, and "if necessary, put himself out to win the acceptance of darker persons." He can find some solace in the "ever present theoretical possibility that brown-skin and lighter people might successfully set themselves apart from an inferior caste-like group of darker Negroes." The authors find that this belief is more than academic conception," because so many lightskin people, implicitly at least, recognize it as a potential escape from the positions they now occupy in Chicago.

Brown-Skins Happy

A brownskin Negro can be "all things to all men," shifting back and forth between the lightskin groups and the darkskin groups. He can "affiliate with lighter people of higher status and adapt in terms of the possibility that a mulatto caste may form, or he can be a race leader along with darker people of high caste." His type appears to be "the happiest . . . in the Chicago Negro society."

If a Negro's skin is dark, his lot will probably be harder than the brownskin's, but the internal conflict and anxiety connected with color is apt to be less, since he will probably be a member of the lower class,—"the lowest level of the entire American economis scale," where "the basic need for survival on any terms are sufficiently insistent to outweigh other and more subtle factors."

There is a fourth color group, the "physically white and socially colored" who can "pass" for white persons, but whose traditions and family ties naturally hold them to the Negro race. With these individuals, the "most crucial question . . . is clearly to be or not to be a Negro." Sometimes to secure employment of education they pass, but usually return to their own race for social life. Once they have made their decision, they fit into the Negro community as well as the lightskin but unmistakable Negroes. As one boy said, "I feel better with colored people. You are under such nervous strain when you pass out of your race. I only passed to get good jobs."

APR 12 1941

"What a Negro has to say about his color and that of other people together with his response to color evaluations, may often furnish a direct key to all or most of his thoughts about himself and his very existence," the authors find. "Such evaluations somehow get involved in almost every incident in his life . . . Nevertheless, there are individuals and whole groups for whom skin color is not the primary element in personality development, because there are other more potent factors in their circumstances."

Four Classes

One of these important factors is class. The authors note four distinct classes in Chicago: upper, upper-middle, lower-middle, and lower. But even in class, color can sometimes form the bridge over which the individual can pass from one to the other. Certainly the upper class tends to be predominantly lightskin; the lower class, darkskin.

APR 12 1941

Occupation is another factor, especially in determining class status. Negroes still fill many of the unskilled jobs and lower positions in the economic system of Chicago. A "disproportionate number of them are in such occupations as those of laundry worker, garage

vorker, stockyard laborer, porter, nd day workers, as well as in hose occupations to which certain pprobrium is attached although he required skill may be high." But in addition, with "the rise of a huge segregated Negro community, a large number of Negro professional men have come to the fore to care for the needs of their own people, and approximately 2,500 business enterprises in Chicago are owned and operated by Negroes. Negro political leaders have also appeared, and some of them have risen to such positions as alderman, judge, and congressman, while others in large numbers occupy appointive and civil service positions in the various governmental units."

The Negroes who carry on these businesses and professions form the upper class of Chicago Negro society. In many cases "they have had the advantage of higher education. As a rule the women in this group do not work outside the home, although some of them are teachers or social workers. The income of this class is frequently above $250 a month, and members can afford to live in good apartment houses and maintain summer homes. These people strive for refinement and deplore the behavior of lower-class Negroes. Membership on the boards of such organizations as the Y. M. C. A. and Y. W. C. A. is restricted to the upper class... Though most Negroes in this group are economically independent of the white community, many of them participate actively in interracial philanthropic and civic activities.

Upper-Middles Struggle

"Negroes of the upper-middle class include the Pullman porters and dining-car waiters, most of the postal employees, the less successful businessmen, and professional men with small practices. They have to struggle hard to maintain good homes and keep up their dues in lodges and clubs. They appear to make greater efforts than do upper-class Negroes to achieve the standards of respectability, and they put great emphasis on thrift and industry. In some cases they are well satisfied with their status, but most of them strive to give their children good educational advantages . . . Negroes in the middle classes make up the bulk of lodge members, and they have a general fondness for organized social clubs, improvement associations, and neighborhood civic societies.

"In the lower-middle class are the Negroes who fill such jobs as tailors, bartenders, dressmakers, hairdressers and barbers, store clerks, low-salaried white-collar workers, skilled laborers, and well-paid servants. The less important racketeers are classified with this group. Whereas most "respectable" members of the upper class are conservative in their social outlook, Negroes in the two middle classes furnish most of the supporters for reform movements. They are less inclined to resent the upward striving of lower-class Negroes than are the people of the upper class. The family is usually dominated by the father, who is often aggressively determined to 'rule the roost.'

"In the lower class, to which the great masses of Chicago Negroes belong, the family is virtually matriarchal or presided over by the mother. Since common-law marriage is frequent in this group, family life tends to be unstable. Children within a single family may have different fathers and, because of the family breakup, they are often brought up by their maternal grandparents . . . Lower-class Negroes are quite inclined to attribute their personal inadequacies and economic difficulties to race prejudice, and they resent upper-class Negroes as disloyal to the race. Many express the conviction that something like a 'race war' or 'divine intervention' will be necessary some day to 'vindicate the Negro' . . . "Individuals in this classification" must fight, hunger, lust, and live under conditions widely considered the worst imposed on any body in the United States. Opportunity to share, let us say, actively in modern civilization is here not so much simply restricted as totally absent. The 'simple life' in these circumstances amounts to something like this: personality organized closely around the basic drives of sex and hunger, functioning in occupations little complicated by intricate symbolic compensations of any kind, and unhampered by foresighted sacrifice of immediate satisfactions for the sake of distant goals."

APR 12 1941

Sex

The sex of the individual is also an important factor. A darkskin man can more easily rise from the lower class than can a darkskin woman, since a lighter skin seems to be a valuable asset for marriage. Regardless of the position of the individual in the Negro hierarchy, there is a final insurmountable barrier to the ambitious. He "is born into, lives in, and only will die out of the Negro 'caste.' The reply of the life-termer, when asked how long he was in for, fits the situation: 'From now on' . . . The dissatisfied member of a white minority in the United States at least has the possibility of escape; he can change his name, his religion, or his cultural behavior, and if he himself does not succeed entirely in being accepted, there is good reason to hope that his children or grandchildren may. He may marry out of his ethnic group and assimilate to his wife's people. He has some choice in the matter, while the colored person in America has no choice at all . . . The more intelligent and sensitive, the more cultured and refined a Negro may be, and the more completely he assimilates and transmits the national ideals, the more seriously is he made to feel that his race, and race alone, bars him from enjoying the full rights of American citizenship."

Skin Bleaches Gain Favor

The emphasis placed on personal appearance and the importance of color gradation to the individuals within the Negro group, causes incongruous effects that creates further conflicts in the individual. "The higher social value usually placed upon Caucasoid features has called into existence a sizeable cosmetic industry," say the authors. "Skin bleaches, hair dressings, and hair straighteners are given considerable advertising even in those Negro newspapers which aggressively advocate more 'race solidarity' and depreciate intra-racial color prejudice. Appeals to "race pride" are used, on the other hand, to sell colored dolls and children's books with handsome Negro characters, and there is much talk about the 'beautiful brownskin girls of our race!"

APR 12 1941

The authors find there is an increase in white discrimination against Negroes in Chicago and "the separation of the races has become more pronounced."

Old settlers—Negroes who have lived in Chicago for more than 30 years—notice the increase in discrimination. Although the state law in Illinois forbids segregation in schools, there is a belief among the Negroes that school districts have been gerrymandered to produce the same restrictions attained in residental districts where the white people move out of a vicinity as the Negroes move in.

Color and Human Nature studies the development of Negro youth personality in Chicago, as indicative of the urban North. Other studies have been conducted in the urban South, the rural South and in the Border states.

Amsterdam News
New York, N. Y.

MOTHER WITH MIXED TWINS

MAY 10 1941

Mrs. Olivia Strong and her mismatched twins of Hookerton, N. C., who are now in New York where a group of savants is studying the babies. Eddie Ray (left), an albino entirely devoid of pigmentation, and Lucy May, a normal baby, are now eight months old.

MAY 10 1941

Age-Herald
Birmingham, Ala.

SKULL DECLARED INTELLECT CLEW

Scientist Says Biggest Heads Belong To Greatest Minds

JAN 2 19

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22—America's greatest intellects have bigger and broader skulls, lower cheek bones and darker hair than the population at large.

This is the finding of Dr. Ales Hrdlicka, curator of physical anthropology of the Smithsonian Institution, from an intensive study of the physical characters of 150 members of the National Academy of Sciences, one of the most distinguished intellectual groups in the world. Its members are chosen only from the top ranks of American scientists and only after very noteworthy accomplishments.

The larger skulls, Dr. Hrdlicka states, indicate larger brains than are found even in the well-educated but not particularly distinguished element of the population. Although there was no way of making direct measurements, he says, there is considerable evidence that the skulls of the great scholars also are thinner, thus giving considerably more room for the brain inside.

Some years ago Dr. Hrdlicka made an intensive study of the physical characters of the "Old Americans"—persons with at least three generations of American ancestry. One hundred of the studied academicians also were Old Americans, so that the previous study formed a convenient basis for comparison. The 50 great scientists who were not of Old Americans birth, however, revealed the same general trends as did the others.

Academicians Sturdy

Generally, he found, the members of the academy were sturdy individuals. The popular idea of the association of great intellect and weak physique was found to have no basis. In most respects the academicians fell well within the normal standards of the prosperous, well-educated element of the American population. This fact renders the slight variations they showed of especial interest.

His study of these 150 foremost intellects in the United States, Dr. Hrdlicka believes, disposes finally also of the old "high brow" belief. The ratio of high to low brows among members of the academy, he found, was almost precisely the same as among the population at large of at least three generations of American ancestry.

There is also a popular belief, he says, that persons with decidedly sloping foreheads are mentally inferior. Actually 7 per cent of the academicians had appreciably receding brows compared to 3 per cent of the "Old American" population. In persons with normal brains, he explains, the forehead slope is usually due to an unusual development of the frontal sinuses and the area directly over the eyes. "The upper part of the forehead is not depressed," he says, "but the lower part has been carried somewhat more forward than usual. Such a condition gives more or less of an external slope to the forehead, which inwardly, together with the fore part of the brain, may be quite free from slant. But even when the slope is due to other causes, it does not necessarily mean any inferiority of the brain. Such a forehead may naturally, and does in some instances, coexist with a brain of high qualities. It is, in the main, a male character. In one of the academicians, and in another now dead, the slope was about as pronounced as is ever met with among normal white, yet one of these men is one of the very foremost technicians of this country while the other was one of its outstanding naturalists."

Skull Is Typical

One member of the academy, Dr. Hrdlicka says, showed a skull typical of the Aurignacian man—one of the West Europeans of the latter part of the last ice age. These skulls are quite distinctive. Reminiscences of such forms occur especially, Dr. Hrdlicka reports, in Scandinavia, and also among certain groups of American Indians. They may be considered a survival of, or perhaps a reversion to, the earlier type of our common ancestry.

Members of the academy, he found, have, or have had, darker hair than "Old Americans" in general. This is explained in large part, he says, by age. Few younger men are elected to the Senate of American science. The average age falls in the late fifties. The hair becomes progressively darker with age until it begins to turn gray. The average age of the population at large on which he made his earlier observations fell in the thirties.

Says Dr. Hrdlicka: "A little more than one-fourth of Old Americans at large have dark-to-near-black hair. Practically half the Old American members of the academy have or had such hair and nearly three-fifths of those members who are not of Old American ancestry have or had it. Even the true black seems to be more represented in the academy than it is in the Old Americans outside it. This is a noteworthy showing and cannot be attributed to error.

"The pigmentation of the hair with all the originally lighter shades is, as a rule, progressive. Hair that in infancy was flaxen to light brown in the fifth decade will generally have become medium brown or even dark."

Explanation Lacking

This does not explain, he says, the marked absence of red-heads among the scholars, and even the scarcity of distinctive blonds. Does dark hair go with mental ability? Dr. Hrdlicka admits the possibility but also points out that red-heads may tend toward types of ability which, while outstanding, do not lead to achievements honored by academy membership.

More than half the academicians, he found, had subdued cheek bones, compared to only 36 per cent of Old Americans at large. In 31 per cent of the members these were barely perceptible, in comparison to 11 per cent in the general population.

"Here for the first time," Dr. Hrdlicka says, "the members of the academy present really noteworthy differences from outsiders. The generalized reduction of these parts constitutes one of the most obvious changes in modern man under the agencies of civilization. It is the result of the diminished facial stresses due to lesser use of the chewing organs, brought about under higher cililization by changes in the quality of food and in the needed quantities of the same."

Winston-Salem, N. C., Sentinel
June 3, 1941

The Negro and Night

Down at Fort Bragg they have conducted an interesting series of tests which apparently show that Negroes can see better after dark than white persons can.

The tests were in charge of Dr. W. W. Miles, of the National Research Council; Dr. H. de Sylva, of Yale, and Major W. B. Palmer, of the field artillery staff.

One of the simpler tests determined the ability of soldiers in the darkness. The Negro troopers could see the cards. The white soldiers could not.

Evidently in these tests every effort was made to obtain the best physical representatives of the two races for the tests. Otherwise, nothing would be proved except that certain Negro soldiers could see better than certain white soldiers. The participation in the experiments of outstanding research specialists would indicate that the tests were of highly scientific calibre.

If fully and finally authenticated, these tests may have great practical military value. The Baltimore Evening Sun points out that many southerners have long believed Negroes could see better than whites after dark, and cites the employment of Negro workmen in spraying cotton plants at night with calcium arsenate to kill boll weevils. This work is usually done at night because the wind dies down at night and because the dew makes the powder stick to the plants. At night a white man would tread down rows of cotton, but a Negro walks unerringly between the rows, avers The Sun.

A Negro soldier who can see better than a white man after dark could perform invaluable service as a guard or reconnaissance agent, just as the Indians of obscure tribes perform distinctive service in telephone dispatch work, using codes no white man can decipher.

Thomasville, N. C., News-Times
June 6, 1941

NEGRO'S NIGHT SIGHT BETTER

Down at Fort Bragg army scientists are working on the theory that Negroes can see better at night than white soldiers. It was announced early this week preliminary tests have proved this to be true.

We don't know enough about the subject to comment scientifically but, from a layman's standpoint, we feel this might be a major revelation growing out of our present national defense effort. If, as the army physicians now claim, the colored soldiers stationed at Fort Bragg and other army camps about the nation can really see better then it means a new life for the intelligent Negroes in the army.

If the revelations prove true Negroes will probably be placed in important positions in anti-aircraft work and as advance scouts for the army. In modern warfare better sight at night may prove the difference in a battle or even the war. In the skies over England most of the fighting is now done during the dark of night or with the faint light of the moon. No doubt, the pilot whose night sight is better has many odds in his favor in this type of fighting.

For years the military scientists of the world have searched for some mechanical device which would enable soldiers, sailors and pilots to see at night. Maybe we have the answer right here in America, not in a mechanical device but in our colored population.

The Negro may be our "secret weapon."

Globe and Independent
Nashville, Tenn.

"Race--What Do You Mean By Race?"

APR 1 1 1941

Dr. James M. Yard Writes In International Journal Recently

By James M. Yard

Today no argument is needed to prove that race and the feelings connected with race are one of the powers shaping our world. Racial problems are among the urgent actualities of twentieth-century politics. May I remind you of the situation in India and in Japan, as well as in Nazi-controlled Germany?

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But race prejudice is an old human obsession and only "the reasons why" have been altered. As soon as we subject the concept of race to dispassionate analysis it turns out to be a pseudo-scientific rather than a scientific term. In other words, its use implies an appeal to the accuracy and to the prestige of science, for in our day science is a word to conjure with. If you can use the word "scientific," you can serve almost anything from face powder to race prejudice. Applying scientific or pseudo-scientific terms to race, we very readily rationalize our emotions and bolster up the appeals to prejudice.

What Is Race?

Let us ask ourselves just what we mean by "race." Do we mean White or Black or Yellow or Red people? Do we mean Italian, Japanese, Jews or Negroes? Do we mean a color, a nationality, or a certain kind of culture?

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To put it very briefly, anthropologists seem to agree that Race is a classification based on traits which are hereditary; therefore, when we talk about race we are saying something about (1) heredity and (2) traits transmitted by heredity which characterize all the members of a related group.

We need to keep clearly in mind that Race is **not**. Race is not the same as language. Not all people who speak English are of the white race. Language is learned behavior; race is a classification based on heredity. Race is not the same as culture; for example, the Greek culture has touched all of Europe and Chinese culture has affected the whole of the Far East. The growth and spread of civilization have gone on with complete indifference to racial lines.

As a matter of fact, race seems to be a very difficult term to define. Scholars are so vague about it that they cannot decide whether the Jews are a race, a religion, or a nationality. Barzun in his book **Race—A Study in Modern Superstition** says,

> No set of fixed characteristics occurs in human beings as a constant distinguishing mark of race. So-called Nordics have long skulls but so have many so-called Negroes, Hottentots and the Anthropoid Apes.

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For many people the clue to race is in the word "blood." The Nazis make much of that. In their minds blood is synonymous with race, with conscience, with honesty, and with a sense of their own superiority. To ordinary mortals however, blood is merely a tissue like any other except that it is carried in a serous fluid and it circulates through the body. Any physiologist knows that the blood of neither parent is directly communicated to the offspring and that the properties of any individual's blood are not ascertainable without fairly complicated tests, none of them infallible. The genes, not the blood, carry heredity.

What About Race Superiority?

In view of all the disturbance that various people have made and still make about race superiority, it is worth while to recall that according to the most competent anthropologists there is no such thing as a pure race. The present distribution of bodily form in the world can be understood only by virtue of our historical knowledge of the migrations of peoples from the earliest Paleolithic to the present day and this disproves the existence of "pure race" in any center of Western civilization. Any observant person knows that race mixture is going on all the time. There has been from the most ancient times down to the present inter-marriage, conquest, kidnaping, and adoption. From the beginning of time, man has had an incurable propensity to wander over the face of the earth. This resulted in race mixture long before the dawn of the historic period.

Some people have an aversion to people of mixed blood or half-breeds but to quote Huxley in **We Europeans,**

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> Generally speaking the greatest achievements of modern civilization have occurred in regions of the greatest mixtures of types—Italy, France, Germany, Britain—to mention only four nations. In all these countries of mixed races owing to the nature of Mendelian inheritance, it is rare to find pure Nordic types.

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Even Gobineau, the French racialist, whose theories have bolstered the Naizs says, "It is only when two races mix that civilization occurs." Beals in **America South** says that we speak of half-breed only in the early years of a culture. He believes that tomorrow in South America the true Mexican or Peruvian will be mixed thoroughly and will nevermore be called "Mestizo."

Now we need to ask, in view of all this migration and scrambling has any superior race appeared? And then the question arises, who is to decide what we mean by a superior race? The white man can set up standards by which to prove that he is superior but so can the Chinese or Negro. So far as mental capacity is concerned, psychologists have not yet been able to develop mental tests which anthropologists are willing to trust as fair gauges of mental ability. Neither group has yet perfected its technique of measurement. Until we know exactly how to distinguish a race and exactly what intelligence tests test, we shall have to hold in suspension the problem of racial mental differences. It is a crime against civilization that experts and laymen are all alike guilty of race thinking. We all need to be on our guard all the time lest we indulge in race thinking about any of the following lines:

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1. that mankind is divided into natural types on the basis of certain recognizable physical features;
2. that mental and moral behavior can be referred to the physical structure of the individual and that knowledge of the structure or of the racial label which denotes it proves a satisfactory account of the behavior.—**International Journal of Religious Education**

Asheville, N. C. Citizen
May 31, 1941

NEGRO HAS ACUTE VISION AT NIGHT, SCIENTISTS FIND

Tests Reveal Colored Men See Twice As Well As Whites

FORT BRAGG, May 30. (AP) — Evidence that negroes can see better at night than white men—a discovery that may revolutionize the negro's role in the nation's armed forces—was carried to Washington today by two scientists who have been conducting vision tests with selectees here.

One of the two scientists, Dr. H. De Sylva of the Yale University Driver Research Center, described the discovery as "the most startling find since we entered the field" of night vision.

Dr. De Sylva and Dr. W. M. Miles, vision expert of the National Research Council, will present their findings to Col. David Grant, chief medical officer of the army air corps.

Dr. De Sylva began the vision tests last month, in connection with a truck-driving school for soldiers at the fort. After 4,000 to 5,000 men were examined, he concluded that negroes had better night sight than whites.

'Startling Results'

He then called Dr. Miles to confirm his discovery—with "startling results."

Dr. Miles picked at random seven white and eight negro selectees.

He lined up the selectees on a night-blackened field, and told them to look at a point 100 feet away, where a stick had been placed.

On each end of the stick was a square of white cardboard, and the soldiers were asked whether the stick was in a horizontal or vertical position.

The negroes could see the cards, but the whites could not. Most of the whites had to approach to within 50 feet—one half the distance—before they made out the cards.

This would indicate that the negroes as a whole could see twice as well at night as the white men.

Dr. De Sylva said "we never even suspected this phenomenon before the Fort Bragg experiments."

Phenomenon Not Explained

He pointed out that scientists had known for some time that lack of vitamin A caused "night blindness." He did not offer any explanation, however, as to the apparent superiority of the night vision of negroes.

"The place which the present discovery of negro night-sight superiority with take . . . is as yet impossible to say," he continued. "But this may lead us to conclusions never before dreamed of. It may result in changes in our military setup on land sea and air."

He did not elaborate on the possible changes. However, it is presumed that if the tests are found to be conclusive, negroes may be given such jobs as driving truck convoys during blackouts and spotting ships and aircraft at night.

Greensboro, N. C., Record
June 2, 1941

The Fort Bragg Eye Tests

Evidence that negroes can see better at night than white men has been taken to Washington by two scientists—Dr. H. de Sylva, of Yale University; and Dr. W. M. Miles, of the National Research Council—who have conducted vision tests amongst draftees at Fort Bragg. "The most startling find since we entered the field of night vision," is the way Dr. de Sylva puts it; and, quite so, echoes Dr. Miles, in effect. Some 5,000 soldiers, black and white, were examined in the tests.

The scientists explain that they picked at random seven white and eight negro rookies, and told them to look at a point 100 feet away, where a stick had been placed. On each end of the stick was a square white cardboard, and the soldiers were asked whether the stick was in a horizontal or vertical position. The negroes could see the cards, but the whites could not. Further experiments and tests moved Dr. de Sylva to assert: "We never even suspected this phenomenon before the Fort Bragg experiments." Well, whoever would have?

It remains to be seen what use, if any, the army's chief medical officers will make of this amazing discovery. On the basis of the tests it would seem that negro troops should be given the preference in night fighting.

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PHYSICA

New York Times
New York, N. Y.

BIG, BROAD SKULLS MARK 'BEST MINDS'

Lower Cheekbones and Darker Hair Are Also Characteristic, Says Dr. Hrdlicka

SCOUTS 'HIGH BROW' IDEA

After Studying 150 of Academy of Sciences, He Has No Criticism of Sloping Foreheads

JAN 2 31941

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

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The larger skulls of the academy members indicated larger brains than were possessed by well educated but not particularly distinguished persons, Dr. Hrdlicka said. He stated that he found considerable evidence that the skulls of great scholars were thinner than others, although in the absence of direct measurements, which obviously could not be made, proof of this was impossible.

More than half the academy members, he found, had subdued cheekbones, as against 36 per cent among the general run of old-stock Americans.

Traces Cheekbone Change

"Here for the first time the members of the academy present really noteworthy differences from outsiders," Dr. Hrdlicka said. "The generalized reduction of these parts constitutes one of the most obvious changes in modern man under the agencies of civilization. It is the result of the diminished facial stresses due to lesser use of the chewing organs, brought about under higher civilization by changes in the quality of food and in the needed quantities of the same."

Of "old Americans" in general, a little more than one-fourth have dark-to-near-dark hair, but practically half the old-American members of the academy have or have had such hair, and nearly three-fifths of those members who are not of old American ancestory have or had it, Dr. Hrdlicka said.

The marked absence of red heads among the scientists, and the scarcity even of distinctive blonds remained unaccounted for by any of the evidence at hand. Neither did it prove that dark hair went with mental ability, according to Dr. Hrdlicka, who pointed out that red heads might tend toward types of ability which, while outstanding, did not lead to achievements honored by academy membership.

Discounts "High Brow" Theory

The theory of association between great intellects and weak physique, for instance, was found to have no basis, Dr. Hrdlicka said. Generally the members of the Academy were found to be sturdy individuals, falling well within the normal standards of the prosperous, well-educated element of the American population.

Disapproved also was the old "high brow" theory, and the popular idea that sloping foreheads were indications of mental inferiority, he stated.

The ratio of high to low brows among members of the Academy was found to be almost precisely the same as among the population at large of at least three generations of American ancestry, and in the matter of sloping foreheads the evidence was even more conclusive. Actually, 7 per cent of the Academicians had appreciably receding brows compared to 3 per cent of the "old American" population, he said.

Afro-American
Baltimore, Maryland

World History Reveals Wide Racial Mixture

APR 26 1941

By JAMES W. IVY

One of the oldest of American myths, and one of the most durable, is the belief that there is some physical repulsion which will prevent the mating of blacks and whites, especially if one partner is a white squaw and the other a black male buck.

Of course, the school books don't say much about it, but the truth is that blacks and whites have been mixing ever since the two races first came in contact.

For the pre-historic period we have only skulls and drawings to prove it, but when we come to the period of written history we find plenty of documentary evidence to prove the existence of liberal dosages of African blood in all the known civilizations of the world.

Rogers Reveals Facts

To say this will naturally bring sceptical smiles to the lips of colored and white Americans. Yet it is true. And the whys and the wherefores of this extensive miscegenation are carefully set forth in J. A. Rogers's recently published and highly documented book, "Sex and Race."

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Rogers goes back to the ancient East and Egypt with his story. Let's take Egypt as an example.

The natives of this country were probably Negritos. Later there came in blacks from the Sudan and "whites" from the Mediterranean world to amalgamate themselves into what later became the typical Egyptian type, a mulatto.

Many of the Egyptian nobles and Pharaohs were pure blacks. Their portraits are a clear proof of this. One doesn't even need a second look at the portraits of such men as Akhenaton, Nectanebo I, Amen-Emphet III, Neb-Maat-Ra or Ptolemy XIII to know that these Pharaohs are colored.

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Cleopatria a Mulatto

Ptolemy XII was the father of the seductive Cleopatra, which means that if she had lived in America she would have had to ride jim crow in Dixie.

Cleopatra was the high-yellow who turned the heads of Caesar and Antony, but one won't find this fact set forth in just that way in the history books.

Though there was not as much African blood in Greece as in Egypt, there was still enough to make an impress on Greek civilization.

Greek culture came, of course, largely from mulatto Egypt. All the early Greek gods were black as their own literature shows. Their mythology even makes their race of mulatto origin.

According to this myth, the Greek race was the result of the miscegenation between Zeus, who is of Ethiopian ancestry, and Io. Their mulatto son, Epaphus, it is said, was born in Egypt. Be this as it may, there were nevertheless so many colored people in ancient Greece that we find them portrayed on their vases, amphorae, and cameos.

Sappho Black

Actually, the founder of the famous Delphic oracles was colored. He was Delphos, son of Melaina the black woman. Greek tradition also makes Sappho a black woman.

When we turn to Rome, the picture is essentially the same. Colored people figure in their art and literature. Nor were all of these people by any means slaves as some historians would have us believe.

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It we turn from the ancient world and come down to more recent times, we see that the picture changes very little. For after excluding the dark Portuguese and Southern Europeans we are forced to admit that the colored strain in white Europe is large.

Actually, the more venerable the European title and the bluer the blood the surer may one be that the family tree will have on it somewhere a couple of black twigs and branches. Even the Nazi anthropologist, Brunold Springer, has had to admit this.

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This miscegenation came about partly from the upper-class habit of keeping colored mistresses and lovers. And the women were as sexually liberal as the men. These liaisons were more or less open and did not involve the bitter stigma which attaches to miscegenation in America.

A Kip Rhinelander case would have been unthinkable in Eighteenth-century Europe. A blade who could afford a beautiful mulatto mistress would be congratulated on his luck, not condemned.

French Love Affairs

Francis I of France, was so fond of his black mistress (petite noire) that she had to spend at least one hour in bed with him every morning. Napoleon's eldest sister, Pauline, had a colored lover in her servant, Thomas, who used to give her her daily baths.

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Louis Zamor was the favorite of the Countess DuBarry. He was so influential that he finally became the power behind the throne much as Rasputin did in Czarist Russia. One had first to see Zamor before you could seeDuBarry. And of course, DuBarry before you could see the king.

The Count d'Artois, later king of France, was enamoured of the mulatto girl, Isabeau. Maria

Africa. Rogers also reproduces many pictures from European magazines which are proof of the liberal European attitude toward miscegenation and black-man-white-woman relationships.

One of these drawings, from Le Sourire, shows an elder French blade offering a pure black woman jewels while his handsome younger companion kisses her

Even the great Chaka, the famous Zula warrior, had two white wives. There was also at one time a ready market for white female slaves in the harems of the sheiks of Morocco and North

Theresa had a daughter by her colored favorite.

Coming to more recent times Rogers notes the number of famous or well-known Europeans who had colored wives. The best known of these marriages in South Africa was that between the eighth Earl o Stamford and Martha Solomon.

Napolean's View

When the Countess de Bau harnais married the Haitian, Castaing, she could have been finally p... following Napoleon's advice, for white wi... he had once suggested that perfect equality for blacks could be achieved by establishing polygamy.

Contrary to the popular American belief, Rogers show that unspoiled African blacks care little for white women, but continued contact with Europeans

New York Times
New York, N. Y.

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A Kip Rhinelander case would have been unthinkable in Eighteenth-century Europe. A blade who could afford a beautiful mulatto mistress would be congratulated on his luck, not condemned.

French Love Affairs

Francis I of France, was so fond of his black mistress (petite noire) that she had to spend at least one hour in bed with him every morning. Napoleon's eldest sister, Pauline, had a colored lover in her servant, Thomas, who used to give her her daily baths.

APR 26 1941

Louis Zamor was the favorite of the Countess DuBarry. He was so influential that he finally became the power behind the throne much as Rasputin did in Czarist Russia. One had first to see Zamor before you could seeDuBarry. And of course, DuBarry before you could see the king.

The Count d'Artois, later king of France, was enamoured of the mulatto girl, Isabeau. Maria Theresa had a daughter by her colored favorite.

Coming to more recent times Rogers notes the number of famous or well-known Europeans who had colored wives. The best known of these marriages in South Africa was that between the eighth Earl o Stamford and Martha Solomon.

Napolean's View

When the Countess de Bau

APR 26 1941

Africa. Rogers also reproduces many pictures from European magazines which are proof of the liberal European attitude toward miscegenation and black-man-white-woman relationships.

One of these drawings, from Le Sourire, shows an elder French blade offering a pure black woman jewels while his handsome younger companion kisses her

African chiefs to acquire wives and concubines just they did the white man's rum gunpowder.

Even the great Chaka, the famous Zula warrior, had two white wives. There was also at one time a ready market for white female slaves in the harems of the Sheiks of Morocco and North

tinued contact with Europeans

hand. The caption reads: "One black woman is worth two white men."

There are also found in this book pictures of black gods and godesses and copious notes on the pictures.

Fayetteville, N. C., Observer
May 29, 1941

Negro Vision Amazes Yale Experts

Working in total darkness last night with seven white and eight negro selectees, Dr. W. W. Miles, vision expert of the National Research Council, and his associates, obtained the first confirmation of startling facts obtained last week that negroes see better at night than white men.

With Dr. Miles last night were Dr. H. De Sylva, of the Yale University Driver Research Center, and Major W. B. Palmer of the Field Artillery Replacement Training Center staff.

Facts indicating negro sight superiority were uncovered last week in the FARC driving school.

When the scientific apparatus which the experts had quickly improvised was brought before the testees the ensuing results were astounding.

There, in the night blackened field, stood the 15 soldiers staring into the darkness toward a point 100 feet away where Dr. Miles held two white cards nailed at the ends of long sticks.

The negroes could see the cards but the whites could not. Many of the whites had to approach nearly half the distance before the two white surfaces came to view.

Later with soldiers all on one line the question was asked whether the white-carded stick was held vertically, horizontally or at an angle; and then with each new position of the stick the testees

Florence, S. C., Morning News
May 31, 1941

THAT—Evidence that negroes can see better at night than white men—a discovery that may revolutionize the negro's role in the nation's armed forces — was carried to Washington by two scientists who have been conducting vision tests with selectees at Fort Bragg.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Anthropologist Asserts Race Terms Have No Real Meaning

APR 20 1941

APR 20 1941

CHICAGO—(A N P)—Speaking before 200 scientists meeting in an annual session of the American Association of Physical Anthropologists, Dr. M. F. Ashley-Montagu, anatomist at Hahnemann Medical college, Philadelphia, declared that "race is nothing but a conception which in the light of modern experimental genetics is utterly erroneous and meaningless."

"Because of this he feels that the term should be dropped from the vocabulary of the anthropologist, "for it has done much harm and no good at all."

APR 20 1941

The scientists, gathered at the University of Chicago for a two day meet, heard Dr. Ashley-Montagu decry the use of the term "race", and say in addition, "When the anthropological conception of race is subjected to rigorous examination in the light of modern genetical research, it is seen that the concept corresponds to nothing in nature."

APR 20 1941

Sol. Z. Rosenbau, research associate for the Institute of Juvenile Research, Chicago, reporting on a study made of 4,000 delinquent boys, said his studies revealed that the delinquent Negro boys were more similar to the white boys than the non-delinquent Negroes, that is, their features, skin, etc., were more like that of whites.

Factors which he suggested might explain the results of his research were: "The Negro boy who looks like a white boy is more easily accepted into white delinquent groups. Because the mulatto Negro is neither pure Negro or pure white, he is often an outcast from both groups, hence more likely to develop anti-social behavior. The mulatto delinquent is often more heavily judged after he commits a crime, by both white or Negro police."

APR 20 1941

Mr. Rosenbaum concluded, "Up to the present time, we find nothing which urges us to believe that, in our samples at any rate, the delinquents inherited in the way of biological behavior determinates any more or less from their parents than did the non-delinquents."

Kansas City Call
Kansas City, Mo.

Better Vision at Night

Every time the going gets hard and every man is called on to do his best, some new worth is found in the brown American. Up until the first world war he was called flat footed. The draft brought him under the scrutiny of doctors—white doctors—who said of him that he was less given to flat feet than are whites.

JUN 6 1941

Now comes another attest of physical prowess. It is from a North Carolina army camp. There they find that the Negro drivers of army trucks do better than whites in the night, the time preferred for truck movements. Well, well, well!

We always knew we were worthwhile even though public opinon keeps selling us down the river. This report puts us to wondering whether they will say we have better vision for truck driving at night AFTER the emergency is over. If they do, we will share the immense employment over the highways.

In part the failure to cash in on proven merit has been our fault. The nation has had inferior service in many cases, when it let the brown worker go. We have let ourselves be pushed aside too easily. We have been too quick to let prejudice and segregation have their way. We venture the guess that the hotels of this country miss the colored crews that used to man their kitchens and dining rooms.

JUN 8 1941

Chicago Bee
Chicago, Illinois

Dig Up Old Fla. Law; Mulatto Not A Negro

JUN 29 1941

KEY WEST, Fla. — (ANP) — Under an old Florida law a mulatto was permitted to purchase liquor, but the sale of liquor to a Negro was prohibited. This fact was revealed by the discovery of a letter dated December 11, 1854, written to a state legislator.

The letter protested passage of a bill permitting a Negro, or mulatto, having a written order from a white person to purchase one quart of liquor. The writer pointed out that the same session of the legislature then passed a measure prohibiting sale to a Negro but failed to mention mulattoes, leaving them free to make purchases.

Anthropologist Says Germans Are Mixed Race

AUG 25 1941

Says U. S. Must Offer Opportunity For Every Talent

By the United Press.

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., Aug. 25.—The Nazi idea of a pure master race is "pure whitewash," Ruth Benedict, Columbia University anthropologist, asserted today.

She told the Williamstown Institute of Human Relations that there are two reasons historically and scientifically established, which disprove that a nation of mixed races and cultures is weak and decadent:

1. "The Germans are themselves a mixed race. Every people who have built impressive civilizations has been drawn from diverse human breeds."

2. Time and again in history the bringing of cultures in contact within a nation has produced great new birth of human effort and art and invention."

Miss Benedict added: "Our pledge must be again to an America which offers opportunity for the development and employment of every talent."

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

Better Night Vision of Race May Alter U. S. Army Setup

WASHINGTON, D. C. — The startling discovery that Negroes can see better at night than whites may change the whole military setup of the nation, according to scientists who reported their findings at Fort Bragg, N. C., in Washington last week.

The two scientists who conducted the vision tests last month in connection with a truck driving school for soldiers at Fort Bragg, N. C., were Dr. H. de Sylva, of the Yale University Driver Research Center, and Dr. W. M. Miles, vision expert of the National Research Council.

They brought the results of their experiments here Friday to present to Colonel David Grant, chief medical officer of the Army Air Corps.

SUPERIOR IN GENERAL TESTS

In a general routine test of night vision, between 4,000 and 5,000 men were examined. Dr. de Sylva, who was conducting the tests, came to the conclusion that, as a rule, the vision of Negroes reached a higher average than that of whites.

He then called in Dr. Miles to confirm his discovery. Independent of the findings of Dr. de Sylva, Dr. Miles picked at random seven white and eight colored selectees.

STARTLING RESULTS

The men were lined up on a night-blackened field and told to look at a point 100 feet away, where a stick had been placed. On each end of the stick a square of white cardboard was placed and the soldiers were asked if the stick was in a horizontal or vertical position.

To the surprise of the scientists the colored soldiers could see the cards but the whites could not. In order to see them at all, the whites had to approach within 50 feet—one-half the distance—before they could make out the cards.

Dr. de Sylva described the discovery as "the most startling find since we entered the field of night vision. We never even suspected this phenomenon before the Fort Bragg experiments."

MILITARY SET-UP MAY CHANGE

Without offering any explanation for the apparent superiority of Negroes in night vision, he said:

ent discovery of Negro night-sight superiority will take is as yet impossible to say. But this may lead us to conclusions we never dreamed of before. It may result in changes in our military set-up on land, sea, and air."

No elaboration was made on the possible changes at present. However, authorities presume that if the Fort Bragg tests prove conclusive. Negroes may be given such jobs as driving truck convoys during blackouts and spotting ships and aircraft at night.

It is further believed that, if the discovery holds true on a universal scale, the United States army as sa whole will be a distinct advantage over all other armies.

Globe and Independent
Nashville, Tenn.

Negroes' Night Vision Twice As Good As Whites, Tests Show

FORT BRAGG, N. C., May 30—(AP)—Evidence that Negroes can see better at night than white men—a discovery that may revolutionize the Negro's role in the nation's armed forces—was carried to Washington today by two scientists who have been conducting vision tests with selectees here.

One of the two scientists, Dr. H. De Sylva of the Yale University driver research center, described the discovery as "the most startling find since we entered the field" of night vision.

Dr. De Sylva and Dr. W. M. Miles, vision expert of the National Research Council, will present their findings to Col. David Grant, chief medical officer of the army air corps.

Dr. De Sylva began the vision tests last month, in connection with a truck-driving school for soldiers at the fort. After 4,000 to 5,000 men were examined, he concluded that Negroes had better night sight than whites.

He then called Dr. Miles to confirm his discovery.

Dr. Miles picked at random seven white and eight Negro selectees.

He lined up the selectees on a night-blackened field, and told them to look at a point 100 feet away, where a stick had been placed.

On each end of the stick was a square of white cardboard, and the soldiers were asked whether the stick was in a horizontal or vertical position.

The Negroes could see the cards, but the whites could not. Most of the whites had to approach within 50 feet before they made out the cards.

That would indicate that the Negroes as a whole could see twice as well at night as the white men.

"The place which the present discovery of Negro night-sight superiority will take is as yet impossible to say," Dr. De Sylva said. "But this may lead us to conclusions never before dreamed of. It may result in changes in our military setup on land, sea and air."

It is presumed that if the tests are found to be conclusive, Negroes may be given such jobs as driving truck convoys during blackouts and spotting ships and aircraft at night.

—Nashville Tennessean.

Guardian
Boston, Mass.

ANOTHER RACE THEORY

Nobody is being fooled by the latest "scientific" discovery which is being ballyhooed in press dispatches from Fort Bragg, N. C., relative to the ability of colored men to see better than white men by night light. It is reminiscent of other notions about race which have been foisted upon the gullible from time to time and were eventually exploded as science cooled into honesty. One remembers that in the Spanish American War Colored men were said to be immune or less susceptible to tropical fevers and were enrolled in regiments labelled "Immunes," but when they were exposed to the disease they fell victims to fevers as readily as anybody else and we heard no more of the "Immunes." The theory that colored could not stand extreme cold was "knocked silly" when Matt Henson proved to be the most efficient member of Admiral Peary's memorable expedition to the frozen North when the North Pole was discovered.

One suspects that the superior night vision "dope" is a convenient device either to fool Southern prejudice and lessen Southern opposition to colored enlistments in the armed forces or to shunt colored men into labor battalions on a wider scale than is consistent with the Administration's professed impartiality. Thus the June Opportunity sums up the latter view:

"But we are concerned with the display of naivete, to put it mildly, which the news item reveals and its suggestion as to the limitations in the use of colored soldiers provided the scientists are not in error. Colored men can also see in the daytime on the land, on the sea, and in the air; can plot the range of objectives and direct the fire of artillery against them; can send and receive messages by radio, by telephone and by signal lights and flags; plan and build bridges, fly and loose fiery death on men women and children, can do anything that white men can do if given the opportunity to learn, and in some vital things they are superior to white men.

"For instance, they can be loyal to their country even if it has treated them with something less than justice. They can maintain faith in democracy, even though democracy has not kept faith with them. They can fully offer their scant possessions and their lives to safeguard the possessions of a nation which literally has not shown the moral courage to live up to the ideals it professes to cherish."

That the night sight discovery is aimed at reducing Southern opposition to full participation by colored citizens in national defense is an inference that represents a too generous change in our national attitude to be accepted as plausible. American colorphobists are not yet scrambling toward reformation.

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

Better Vision At Night: An Opportunity

AN amazing discovery by scientists experimenting at Fort Bragg that Negroes have better night sight than white men may, according to them, "result in changes in our military setup on land, sea, and air."

That is a possibility of tremendous significance. The whole scheme of present-day warfare, with its mechanization, blackouts, and emphasis on aviation puts a premium on the physical advantage of eyesight and, particularly, sight at night.

Dr. H. de Sylva of the Yale University Driver Research Center, one of the experts conducting the vision tests at Fort Bragg, declared that "we never even suspected this phenomenon before . . . " He did not suggest any explanation, however, for the apparent superiority of the night vision of colored selectees at the camp.

Scientists are the last to go into the why of such matters. They find the facts first and the explanations later. Nevertheless, there must be some explanation. Such physiological phenomenon or differences are usually traceable to environmental influences. Nature has a way of adapting its creatures to the conditions under which they exist. The blind, for instance, have other senses upon which they must rely heightened and sharpened.

All of the white selectees used in the Fort Bragg tests probably did not live in highly contrasting circumstances from the colored ones, nor is it especially likely that they have had a diet lacking in vitamin A, essential to good night vision, while the Negroes have had this vitamin.

On the other hand it is beyond dispute that Negroes live in sections that are poorly lighted, and a great proportion of them in homes lacking electric lighting.

Pathfinder
Washington, D. C.

Negro Night-Sightedness?

Certain persons can see better at night than others, as British tests for night fighter pilots show. Some drugs increase night sight. Nyctalopia, or night blindness, appears to result when the rods of the eye are unable to restore rapidly their visual purple after it has been drained by bright light. Deficiencies of riboflavin (vitamin B-2) and vitamin A may cause night blindness or glare blindness, frequently cured as soon as the vitamins are restored.

To this store of facts about seeing in the dark, two scientists who have been working at Fort Bragg, N. C., now tentatively add another: Negroes can see better in the dark than white men. Dr. H. De Sylva, of Yale University, first came to this conclusion after testing some 5,000 men at Fort Bragg's soldier truck drivers' school.

Dr. De Sylva immediately called in Dr. W. M. Miles, of the National Research Council. Tests made with a small group of colored and white draftees, chosen at random, appeared to confirm the earlier data. The tests involved determining the position of squares of white cardboard from 100 feet away. The colored men readily saw the cards in the dark, but most of the white men had to approach within 50 feet.

Much more searching scientific examination will probably be required to determine whether better than average night-sightedness is actually a racial characteristic, like dark skin and flattened hair. "The discovery of Negro night-sight superiority . . . may lead us to conclusions never dreamed of before," said Dr. De Sylva. "It may result in changes in our military set-up."

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

Are There Any Pure Races?

By FRANZ BOAS

Editor's note—The following article by Franz Boas, outstanding world scientist, appears in the current issue of NEW MASSES.

RACIAL prejudice is as rampant as ever. No matter proved that mental character is not determined by racial descent and shared by every member of the race or how definitely it may be shown that the low estimation of the ability of certain races is due to ignorance of their achievements, the prejudice remains and has to be fought over and over again.

What is a race? Even the most uniform population we know of consists of a great variety of individuals, of personalities different in intellect and in character. The behavior of the individual is partly controlled by the hereditary characteristics of his or her ancestors, but those ancestors are just as diverse in their bodily and mental equipment as their children.

CHARACTERISTICS OF PURE RACE

If we wish to obtain a clear understanding of what a race is, we ought to know how a race is constituted. When we talk about a pure race we mean that the individuals constituting the race are all similar in form, in the way they breathe and digest, in the way their blood is constituted, how they react to climate and nourishment, how their brains and nerves respond to the incidents of life. A pure race must have all these characteristics, as we find them to a considerable degree in pure-bred animals.

Actual studies of human races have proved abundantly that there is no population that fulfills these conditions. It is intelligible that the highly mixed populations of Europe and of the United States cannot be pure races; but even in small communities that they intermarried among themselves for a long time and in which a greater uniformity is found than in the modern mixed poulation, there still are such pronounced differences between individuals that we can never hope to find any one individual who would represent the characteristics of his race, as we find in pure-bred animals.

It is, of course, undenable that the great divisions of mankind differ in bodily appearance. Studies of the adaptability of the body to the demands made upon it by the environment in which the races live, have not shown any fundamental differences for the various races. The reason is that our body is highly adaptable to the demands made upon it. We can live and work in the tropics and in the Artic, at sea level and in high altitudes, in baundance with regular diet or under very trying conditions.

CLAIM FUNDAMENTALLY WRONG

Whatever the demands made upon our bodies may be, we find many individuals in every population whose bodies are equally capable or incapable of satisfying the demands made by the culture in which they live. The claim that we may judge an individual by his or her racial descent is fundamentally wrong.

The behavior of every one of us depends to a certain extent upon his bodily endowment, which varies so much with every race that in every one of them the most diverse types are found, from the intellectually imbecile to the genius, from the weakling to the strongest character. Our individual behavior depends upon our individual endowment, and in its form upon the social standards of the group in which we live. When outer conditions change, the behavior of the population will change. A free people living in economic security will behave differently from one enslaved and insecure.

For this reason there is no justification in trying to determine the ability of a whole people from the way they live at a gigven time. The free and secure will appear gifted; the downtrodden and insecure as unable to cope with the difficulties of life.

APPLICABLE TO NEGRO RACE

All this is particularly applicable to the Negro race. What right have we to any judgment in regard to their ability or character when we first attempted to break their spirit in slavery and then continued oppression by economic discrimination and social ostracism? Anyone who is familiar with the history of Africa before its subjugation by the Europeans, knows the industrial skill, the artistic genius, the political ability of the Negro. In every region from West Africa thru the Sedan to South Africa we have proof of it.

The states of the Sudan and of Central and South Africa were created by men of great power—as far-seeing as any king of the Middle Ages and equally regardless of the interests of the people subjugated by them. The history of early Africa reads like much of the feudal history of Europe. Because it was shaped by men of great energy, the states had the same vicissitudes that were found in Europe.

However, we are more concerned with the present. How can we expect the Negro race to take its proper place in our culture as long as economic and social discrimination persist? We must demand equality, not equality on paper, but equal rights in life, equal opportunities for education, equal economic opportunities, and a breakdown of the social barriers that oppress even those who in character and achievement are often infinitely superior to those who will not acknowledge for them the claim that is so often heralded as the basis of our society, the claim that all men are born with equal rights.

...ge-Herald
Birmingham, Ala.

NAZI RACE THEORY DRAWS RIDICULE

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., Aug. 25 —(AP)—The idea of a pure master race upon which Hitler bases his claim to German superiority is "pure whitewash," Miss Ruth Benedict, Columbia University anthropologist, said Monday.

"The Germans themselves are a mixed race," she told delegates to the Williamstown Institute of Human Relations considering the subject, "Cultural Diversity: America's Strength."

"Every people who have built impressive civilizations in any country in the world have been drawn from diverse breeds," declared the scientist.

"Our resolution today must be that we in America shall [illegible] all the conditions under which our cultural diversity becomes cultural strength. We must work in season and out of seaosn that discriminations against minorities shall be repeald and one away with, and that opportunity—opportunity for jobs, for education, for health, for housing, for the best employment of talents — shall be open to all citizens."

58-1941

PHYSICAL

New York Age
New York, N. Y.

American Red Cross Refuses To Take Blood Of Negro Donors For Use In "Blood Bank" For Soldiers

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Action of the Baltimore branch of the American Red Cross Medical Service in refusing the offer of a Negro woman as a blood donor in the organization's program of building "blood banks" for national defense, because Army and Navy medical officers do not wish to "mix the blood of Negroes and whites," was described by the National Negro Congress as not only ridiculous, but entirely unworthy of the War Departments effort to build public morale among American citizens.

Acting on a complaint launched with its national office two weeks ago, Congress officials are taking up the matter with the War Department with a view to having this anti-democratic practice abolished.

Several days ago John P. Davis, national secretary of the Congress held a conference with Assistant Secretary of War John J. McCloy. A representative of William Hastie Civilian Aide to Secretary of War Stimson, was also present. Davis demanded that the order for white donors only be revoked and that a civilian committee be set up to investigate the whole program of blood-donor clinics, better welfare conditions for Negro selectees, and the abolition of the unsavory conditions which have done much to lower the morale of Negro soldiers camps.

On Saturday Davis is scheduled to confer with Assistant Secretary of War Edward P. McGrady on the army's procurement policies as they affect Negroes. At this conference he will also take up again the question of blood-donor clinics.

The American Red Cross, according to Congress officials, has begun to collect blood from American citizens, under the direction of the Surgeon General of the United States Army and the chief medical officer of the Navy, for the purpose of establishing a large supply of frozen blood for wartime use in all branches of the Army and Navy.

Want White Donors Only

To expedite this program, the organization has set up blood clinics throughout the country, urging citizens to offer themselves as donors. Three weeks ago. Miss Wanda Douglass, a member of the United Federal Workers Social Security Lodge in Baltimore visited a Red Cross clinic there in response to the call. She was refused with the explanation that white donors only were being accepted.

Questioned about the matter, Dr. William DeKline, head of the Medical Service Bureau, told the National Negro Congress that the Army's surgeon general and the corresponding medical officer in Navy had issued instructions stating that only the blood of white citizens was to be collected. There was a "psychological barrier" involved, Dr. DeKline said, which made the rule feasible. Asked by Congress officials whether this blood from white citizens would be used for Negro as well as white soldiers, he said it would, and that no problem would be involved.

An investigation conducted by the National Negro Congress revealed that the following procedure is carried out in creating a supply of blood for Army and Navy use. The blood of each donor is tested for Syphilis, either run through a centrifuge or stored for several days in order to allow the plasma (or fluid) to separate from the blood cells. The plasma is then skimmed off and added to the plasma of several persons, an operation which neutralizes various anti-bodies, and makes it available for immediate use. For Naval use the plasma is dried to a powder, stored in air-tight containers for future use. It becomes immediately usable for transfusion purposes with the simple addition of water. The Army, however, is making considerable use of the plasma in fluid form for shock and other accidents that take place during maneuvers.